THE PHILANTHROPIST.

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The public sentiment should be improved and refined, till man, in every situation, becomes the friend of man.

PUBLISHED BY E. BATES.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Extracts from the National Intelligencer, &c.

By arrivals at Philadelphia and New York, London dates have been recived to the 18th of August, the contents of which are very interesting.

The following abstract afford a general view of the complexion of the intelligence. We have already said that we should not publish the evidence given in on the trial of the Queen. The form and manner of her trial, however, are more interesting than any thing we have to give to our readers at present, and shall be hereafter noticed.

The "London Morning Chronicle" says, we understand that some gentlemen of wealth and consideration have adopted measures for ascertaining the state of the public mind, as far as it can be collected from the places of general resort and conversation throughout London and its vicinity. The result has been communicated to Lord Sidmouth, and the timely warning may probably induce his majesty's ministers to pause in their infatuated career. If they madly persevere in their revolutionary measures for dethroning our lawful queen, there is not a man in the country who possesses wisdom to foresee, or courage to contemplate, the tremendous consequences.

The accounts of the horrible revolt at Palermo are fully confirmed by these papers. The city was nearly destroyed by cannon and fire. The slaves and prisoners were released from the prisons, and committed every sort of excess and havoc: boiling oil, articles of furniture, & stones were thrown from the windows of the houses upon the Neapolitan troops. Some of the accounts state the number killed to have been 4000, but the majority estimate it at 2000 and 3000 wounded. The Malcontents set fire to some of the public edifices, & the whole town soon exhibited a scene of conflagration the most terrific imaginable.

The papers contain an account of an insurrection in Sicily, dated from Naples, the 25th of July. It is stu

ed that the insurrection broke out about midnight, of the 15th of July; that the populace possessed themselves of a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, and a powder magazine, and carried by assault three of the principal forts. They set at liberty 700 galley slaves and 1,500 felons, and gave them arms.——Nearly the whole of the garrison were massacred, and those who escaped made prisoners and confined in one of the forts. The populace then divided into two parties, one anxious for the British constitution, the other for that of Spain: while some cried out for independence & a republic, and commenced firing upon their fellow citizens. Several palaces have been burnt, and several noblemen assassinated. The public buildings containing the records of the courts of justice, have been destroyed, and all the documents burnt.——British subjects and property were, however, respected by both parties. A brisk firing was continued from the 15th to the 20th of July.

In the London Times of the 14th of August is the queen's letter to the king, dated 7th Aug. The Times observes, "it is clear and strong,——it is indignant and pathetic: there is no evil passion which it does not scorn—there is no generous or manly, or moral feeling, which it does not rouse with animated and unadorned eloquence. The illustrious writer speaks home to every heart when she describes her unexampled wrongs; while the reasoning which she offers against the intended aggravation of them, deserves to be deeply pondered by every thinking mind in the community."

The following is the concluding paragraph of this interesting letter:

"I have now frankly laid before your majesty a statement of my wrongs, and a declaration of my views and intentions. You have cast upon me every slur to which the female character is liable. Instead of loving, honoring, and cherishing me, agreeable to your solemn vow, you have pursued me with hatred and scorn, and with all the means of destruction. You wrested from me my child, and with her my only comfort and consolation. You sent me sorrowing through the world, and even in my sorrows pursued me with unrelenting persecution. Having left me nothing but my innocence, you would now, by a mockery of justice, deprive me even of the reputation of possessing that. The poisoned bowl and the poinard are means more manly than perjured witnesses and partial tribunals: and they are less cruel, inasmuch as life

is more valuable than honor. If my life would have satisfied your majesty, you should have had it, on the sole consideration of giving me a place in the same tomb with my child —but, since you will send me dishonored to the grave, I will resist the attempt with all the means that it shall please God to give me."

The trial of the queen commenced on the 17th of August before the house of lords. The concourse of people which assembled in the vicinity was immense. The lord chancellor arrived at the house of lords at a quarter past 8 At half past nine the duke of Wellington arrived on horseback. The papers say his reception was not *flattering*. The duke of York appeared shortly after, and was greeted with loud cheers, which he acknowledged by taking off his hat several times.

At a quarter past nine precisely, the queen arrived at St. James square, from Blandenburg house. The people assembled in the square, greeted her with the most enthusiastic cheers, the clapping of hands, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Her majesty graciously expressed her gratitude by frequent inclinations of her head, and on alighting from her traveling carriage, repeatedly bowed to the assembled multitude.

After the house of lords had been organized, the Queen, attended by Lady Hamilton, and followed by her counsel, entered the House from the robing room. Their Lordships rose and made an obeisance. Her Majesty took her seat in a chair prepared for her beside the step of the throne. She was dressed in mourning, with a white veil thrown over head, which covered her bust.

After some preliminary points of law had been settled, Mr. Brougham, the Queen's counsel, came forward for the purpose of being heard generally against the principle of the Bill. He made a speech of considerable length, which he concluded as follows:

"The sooner you retrace the steps you were induced to take in an unwary moment, the sooner you will promote the peace and real safety of the country, and the more you will consult the true dignity and honor of the crown. If your Lordships decide that this measure shall proceed no further, you will be saviours of the state, and secure the substantial happiness of the whole community."

Mr. Denman was then called, and informed, by the Lord Chancellor, that but two counsel could be heard. Mr. Denman, on account of indisposition, asked the indulgence of being heard the next day.

which was granted, and the House adjourned.

The Queen left the house almost immediately, amidst the shouts of the multitude.

On the question for annulling the proceedings, the votes were, Contents 41—Non-Contents 200

Lord Byron arrived in London on the evening of the 17th inst. just as the house of Lords had adjourned, with despatches for the Queen from the Continent.

LONDON AUG 15

Peers are crowding to town from all parts, from the continent as well as Scotland and Ireland. The metropolis will be more full of nobility and gentry than at any time within the memory of man.

The Pioneer schooner is now passing up the river Thames, with a cargo of witnesses against the Queen, from the continent, which she received from a foreign man of war in the North Sea.

We trust that this day will not pass over without a question being put to his Majesty's ministers in the House of Lords, as to their interference with despotic courts on the continent, against the efforts of the people who are struggling for a representative government. Rumors of a policy fatal to the peace and credit of this country are abroad: and it is material that at a moment of such internal disturbance, the public mind should not be alarmed by accounts of subsidies, and of interference with continental disputes, that would, to a moral certainty, plunge us into the gulph of bankruptcy.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes, under date of the 8th of August, "The French government did not permit Paris journals to publish the note of the Russian Cabinet until it appeared in the papers of Milan and Florence. The Ministers of the great powers are now preparing a declaration from the Holy Alliance on the subject of the late events in Spain and Naples, which will be published with the greatest solemnity. The Censors have prevented the Paris journals from giving this news"

A private letter from Vienna, of July 27th, states that the negociations with Russia are going on, and there is a frequent interchange of couriers. An interview is expected to take place between the Emperors of Russia and Germany and King of Prussia. The news of the approaching death of the Pope was confirmed; and it was reported the Austrian troops would, on his demise, occupy the states of the Church.

It is reported that four camps are about to be formed: the two greatest will be on Hounslow-heath and on Black heath.

The funeral of the Duchess of York took place yesterday

Mr. James Brougham, brother of the Queen's counsellor left town on Saturday for the continent, on matters relative to the ensuing trial.

For the Philanthropist.

THE MORALIST.

No. IV.

It is stated in favor of the colonization cheme that it may an immediate effect in checking the slave trade. That the colony will afford an asylum for the slaves taken from the vessels engaged in the infamous trade, and that in consequence of the American establishment on that continent, the coast will be visited by American armed Vessels.

It will be freely admitted that an asylum on the coast of Africa for the reception of those unhappy beings who may be wrested from the slavetraders is necessary in the present state of things. But such an asylum we might suppose could be found in Sierra Leone—And even if it could not, an establishment for the reception of natives taken from slave vessels would be very different from one that would be necessary to colonize a great nation, for such the people of color in the U.S. *are*: at any rate before the colonization could possible be completed, if it were designed to remove the whole race & it *could* be done, they would very far exceed the present white population of the U. States. In relation to the visits of American armed vessels to the coasts of Africa, if we admit for argument sake that such visits are essential to the distruction of the Slave trade yet it does not follow that Siberia is essential to such visits. The western coast of Africa could be visited without a colony as well as the Mediterranean.

But the slave trade is not to be destroyed by these means. They may take some vessels but they cannot take all.

The governments of Great Britain and the United States are laudably engaged in abolishing the slave trade, and employing their naval forces for the purpose. But this is not the remedy the case calls for. While slavery is tolerated at home—while it is even suffered to extend itself into new states and territories, the slave trade will go on. Were we to do justice and lay a just and wise system for the abolition of slavery within the U. S. we should effect more towards the destruction of that detested trade than could be effected by the whole American Navy.

This is striking at the *root* of the evil; the present system is nibbling at the branch

es, and cultivating the root at the same time.

And thus it is in many other cases as well as the slave trade—we reject the simple dictates of the best policy—we adopt a system by which we think we can do some good, & hold back something we ought to give up—we endeavour to *fight* our way through—and the result is miserable disappointment.

Before we dismis the subject of colonization we must examine a little further some of those opinions which have become almost inseparably connected with it. Among these is the sentiment that the free negroes must be removed beyond the reach of the observation, of slaves and also that it would be dangerous for the slaves to be liberated and suffered to remain where they are.—

On turning our attention to these opinions, we are forcibly struck with the truth of the saying that human nature is the same in every part of the world——when we hear it asserted by the advocates or the possessors of despotic power or the other side of the Atlantic, that it would be dangerous to the peace of Society to entrust the common people with the privilege of self government we are strongly excited to feelings of supreme contempt.—When we hear it gravely suggested that constitutional governments established in conformity to the will of the people afford an *example* that cannot be countenanced, but on the contrary must be suppressed—we in the full tide of successful experiment of a government of the people, even feel our *indignation* excited—And yet the monarch and his minions are as sincere in the belief of these assertions as the slave holder is when he says slaves cannot be emancipated with safety—It is true the advocate of Kingly power has the example of the United States before his eyes—so has the slaveholder the example of those states which have abolished slavery, and have thereby secured a degree of prosperity unknown in any country where slavery exists. It is also true that those who wish to perpetual despotic governments may suppose that their subjects will endeavor to emulate those whom they see happy in the enjoyment of political liberty——but *we* republicans suppose the attempt to prevent the march of the human mind is futile and ridiculous in the extreme.—As well may the sovereign attempt to interrupt or controul the revolutions of the solar system, as to guide the thinking faculties of his subjects—he may controul their actions by the exercise of force, he may stimulate the malevolent passions and produce *moral* depravity, but

the mind, conscious of its independence scorns the feeble efforts to bind it down to the dictates of the Tyrant. The nations of Europe have become enlightened (so we say) they are conscious of their rights and deeply sensible of the privations they sustain—and neither the force that opposes their acquisition of the rights to which they aspire, nor the example of past ages can satisfy their thirst for freedom. We consequently infer that Kings must relax their power, or despotic governments will be shaken by convulsions—Look back at the history of European powers—Observe the strong guards used to secure the persons of the rulers—from the people——the laws and the prosecutions to guard against plots and conspiracies—But what offi r of the U. States needs a uard? or who thinks of plo or conspiracies in this ountry? The people enjoy what nature designed they should possess—& they have nothing to conspire a gainst——The officers of government are the *servants* of the people, and they need no other security.

This whole course of rea soning and body of facts are applicable to the subject of slavery——The master may espise the character of free d roes as much as he pleases no e may endeavor to keep —h out of the sight of his them slaves—but while men are made to FEEL that they are slaves—they will naturally *think* that they ought to be ee. The minds of the African descendants in the U. States have become considerably enlightened—They understand that they are *men*—The white men have convinced them that they are—and as *men* they *will* reason. They ask why *they* should be excluded from a participation of those inalienable privileges with which man was endowed by is creator? The master can never satisfy them that then have no claim to these privileges, until he can give better reasons than the shade o heir *complexion*; he may f exact their services, or controul their actions, but he cannot direct the operations of their minds. And if he inculcates the idea that the law of FORCE is paramount to the laws of nature and religion he ought to remember that he is teaching a false and a dangerous principle.

The examples of European governments and our own, in relation to guards, and plots, and spies to detect conspiracies, might afford lasting instruction on the subject before us—Men are dangerous when they are injured, deprived of their rights, and not under the restraints of the peaceable principles of the Gospel—But what have we to fear from those who have nothing to

complain of? This is exemplified particularly in the slave states by every day's observation—The Oversear steeps with his musket, his sword or his pistols, and sometimes with all, within arm's length of his bed. The man who has emancipated his slaves, never meets them without being able to trace in their countenances the emotions of gratitude and respect. —And this distinction in some proportion or other, has perhaps fewer exceptions than any other general rule. In one case the law of force or power is admitted as a governing principle, and its operations are dreaded by both parties——In the other, a sense of mutual benefits removes all fear, and stimulates to new acts of kindness—— With a knowledge of the facts before us—with a knowledge of human nature—and above all with a belief in a God, and his superintending providence, it is astonishing that the doctrine should be maintained, that we CANNOT comply with the laws which God has so clearly established—which he has interwoven with religion and morality, and deeply implanted in our nature.

But it is objected that the free negroes are known to be a nuisance; that they encourage and assist the slaves in acts of dishonesty, by receiving and disposing of stolen goods—And further, that the abolition of slavery in those states in which it has been tried affords no argument, as applied to the southern states—because the number of slaves in the latter is far greater than in the former

The writer of this article passed many years of his life in a neighborhood in which there were a number of free negroes, and in which the above sentiments were held in full force, and many a furrow was consequently opened on the backs of the free negroes—but I have also reason to know that these severe punishments were inflicted without law, and even without *evidence*. They were merely the effect of the above OPINION. For evidence, whenever it could be obtained fixed the offence of abetting the slave in their dishonesty, on *white* men. It is a well known fact that in allmost every town and neighborhood there are *white men* who carry on a trade of this description with the slaves. They stimulate them to acts of dishonesty, receive the stolen property, and as they pay their ignorant partners an inconsiderable price for what they receive, they make it quite a profitable business—— All this is too well known to be denied—It is *common*. But it is first stated by some gentleman, that the free negroes had a fair opportunity to assist the slaves in thefts—

it was at once taken for granted that they *did*: and they have suffered all the consequences, both in person and character.

It will not be pretended that *none* of the free blacks can be charged with improper conduct But where (it may be asked) is the class among whom bad characters cannot be found? Who have robbed our treasuries and our banks of countless thousands?—who have inundated our country with counterfeit money?—who have been the *mail robbers*, the *highway robbers* and other high handed villains that have struck at the very vitals of our national and individual prosperity? were they free negroes? No they have been white men from the highest circles down to the vagabond. And will any body pretend to say that the people who furnish such characters as these, are not fit to be entrusted with liberty and the blessings of self government? It will hardly be said so on *this* side of the Atlantic. Some of the *legitimates* on the other side might probably tell us so, but WE would hardly condescend to notice it.

In this enlightened country it is admitted as an axiom, that governments established on the immutable principles of justice and equality of rights which are laid deep in our nature by the author of our beings, will promote order, virtue, and happiness—while those which have been devised by Tyrants, have been from age to age, the hot beds of corruption, violence and wretchedness.

The assertion that though slavery has been abolished with success in Pennsylvania &c. yet it could not be done in Maryland Virginia, &c. is totally unsupported by facts. It is begging the question & we are not disposed to grant it—Will those who set up this difficulty please to tell us where to draw the line? Is it 36 1 2 degrees north latitude? If so, Pennsylvania is not the stopping place. But perhaps they will refer to some *definite proportions* in which the two classes may mix—But we will object to a theory that *cannot* be tested by facts. It is a fact that every state in the union that has tried the abolition of slavery has been completely successful. And until some example to the contrary can be produced, the objections in question *ought not to be admitted.*

SPECIE.

The importation of specie to this country of late has been unprecedented. Degrand's Boston Report gives an account of the weekly arrival of thousands—and one ship recently brought in $270 000 from London.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

MOUNT PLEASANT —OHIO.

Seventh-Day, 10th mo. 14th, 1820.

SUBSCRIBERS

TWO numbers, exclusive of the present will complete the second year of the Philanthropist. Subscribers will recollect that the price is two dollars a year payable half yearly in advance, but two dollars and fifty cents if not paid within the year. The additional time of four weeks will be allowed. Those who pay within that time after the 25th number of the present Volume is issued, will be charged but $2, though I may feel myself in some measure compelled to exact the additional 50 cents of those who discover negligence on the occasion.

BENNETT AND WALTON, will, as heretofore, receive from those subscribers who can make remittances to Philadelphia easier than to this place.

JOB SCOTT'S JOURNAL

Will be forwarded to subscribers as soon as arrangements can be made for delivering them. And as in many cases they will be sent by a special agent, at considerable expense, it will be desirable that those who obtained subscriptions may endeavor to make such arrangements as will not render it necessary for the agent to return without the money.

On getting the Journal of John Gratton and Samuel Brownas ready for sale, the price has been made LOWER than was at first supposed could be afforded. Seventy five cents for a single copy will be taken for either. Those who pay for 12 copies of either or both together, will receive 13. They are now gowing off briskly.

The editor returns his acknowledgements to those who favored him with their names as subscribers for the Moral Advocate.

But the number of subscribers obtained thus far has not been sufficient to warrant the undertaking; it will therefore be most probably abandoned until some new events shall render the prospects more auspicious.

As a new volume of the Philanthropist will commence in the course of a few weeks, the editor respectfully requests those who approve of his editorial labors, to remember that such an establishment can neither be supported, nor answer the objects in view, without a liberal patronage. That patronage will at once enhance the necessary pecuniary resources, and an extensive circulation. By the one we obtain money and the other readers, and these two objects may be happily combined.

The great objects which the editor has ever had in view, have been, not only to make his columns the vehicles of useful knowledge but the instruments of promoting morality and religion.

If in these efforts he has been so successful as to merit continued countenance he proposes that the

present subscribers should each endeavor to obtain at least one new subscriber, always holding up the idea to their neighbors that payments according to the terms, that is, half yearly, at the beginning of the respective half years, is always the best when it can be conveniently done. This would not only tend to render the establishment of the Philanthropist permanent, but enable us to use a considerable proportion of small type, and occasionally an extra half sheet, without raising the present price. Thus according to a great good principle, while they render a service to others they will receive a benefit themselves.

After enjoying some weeks unusual health, this neighborhood has been visited with a few cases of dysentery.

SALT WATER.

Since the successful attempt to find Salt Water on Short Creek, mentioned some time ago, two companies have been formed to bore on the creek lower down. One of them about a mile and a half from this place, and the other about three miles. One company, James Updegraff and Isaiah Burson have succeeded in finding water of about medium strength at less than 180 feet. They wish however to obtain it of greater strength than usual & for that purpose they will continue to bore if necessary, 400 feet.

The other company Nathan Updegraff and Sons, are going on in fine spirits, having struck two small veins of salt water; [but not sufficient in strength or quantity.] The soarings brought up with the sand pump, taste, it is said very strongly of salt.

These improvements, for such indeed they are, will be an important acquisition to the neighborhood. They will bring an article that ranks high among the necessaries of life in abundance to our doors

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STRATFORD CANNING the Baitish minister to this country, has arrived at the City of Washington.

POETICAL.

From The Emancipator.

THE GHOST OF JUSTICE.

A POEM.

Injured justice, loud complaining,
Hear the language of her ghost,
She her cause is now maintaining,
Speaking thro' Columbia's coast.

"Hear ye people, too forgetful
Of the favors I have shown,
Of my cause you've been neglectful:
Slighted mine to claim your own.

You in this have been mistaken,—
Int'rest, safety are in me;
Though you've slain me I awaken.
See my frightful sceptre, see!

In the time of your distresses,
I your friend did then appear,
Listened to your loud addresses,
Offered up in humble prayer.

Loud your fathers then complained
Of the yoke of British thrall:

Loudly too, they then maintained
"Freedom is the right of all!"

Heaven granted your petitions,
Sent you freedom from the skies.
Pitied your forlorn condition,
Made you to a nation rise;——

I inspired your predecessors,
Shewed them how to fix a plan,
That their sons might be possessors
Of the precious RIGHTS OF MAN.

By the hand I gently led you,
Led you on to freedom's shrine:
With abundance I have fed you,
Caused your light around to shine;

Caused the nations round to wonder,
At a government so wise,
Beaming out in all its splendor,
As if handed from the skies.

Thus your nation I befriended,
Got you all your great renown:
Why at me are you offended,
Thus to tread my friendship down?

The misery you then deprecated,
OPPRESSION, horrid, hateful name,
You to others have completed,
To your sad disgrace and shame!

For the sake of gain, oppressing
Afric's helpless sable sons,
You from them their rights are wresting;
Lavish of their sighs and groans.

Of your freedom boast no longer,
Till my rights to all you give:
I, than earth and hell am stronger
Tho' you've slain me, yet I live!

Live to spread vindictive horror,—
Live my throne to vindicate——
Live to doom to endless sorrow,
Those my rights who violate!

As you fought against oppression,
O for shame! do not oppress——
Never practice that transgression
Which in others you disgrace!

Let my nature be a sample,
Now begin my cause to plead;
Let the world a fair example,
Go before and take the lead:

Freedom give to the oppressed
Loose him from his heavy chains;
Hear the groans of the distressed,
Soothe his sorrows, ease his pains.

Ghostly, to you, though I'm speaking,
Deign to lend a listening ear,
To your duty now awaken,
Hear my pleading spectre, hear!

Extract of a letter from a commercial house in New-Orleans, to a gentleman in Norfolk, dated August 26th, 1820.

"Fearing that you would send flour this way, we think it best to inform you of the prospects, which are by no means flattering. Flour is now offered at $8 50. There is an immense quantity in town, say near 8,000 barrels. Sugar is now worth 10 cents here.

"Our city is now very sickly—we have averaging *fourteen* deaths per day."

J. & G. M. GILMORE'S
Exchange Office,
In Market street, between Second & Third
Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
Bank U. S. and branches - *tal Adv.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia	¾a1 *Adv*
	Dis.
B. of Pittsburgh,	par
Easton - - -	do
Germantown - -	do
Farmer' bank of Lancaster - -	do
Montgomery county	do
Chester, West Chester	do
Bucks county -	do
Harrisburgh -	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis
York,	1
Carlisle	1
Gettysburgh	1
Chambersburgh,	1
Northampton -	1 1 2
Swatara - -	do
Greensburgh	do
Brownsville	do
New Hope bridge company - -	do
Susquehanna bridge company - -	do
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank Pittsburgh -	4
Pittsburgh & Greensg. Turnpike company	4
Pittsburgh City Bills	4
Reading - -	8
Milton - -	20
Huntington,	15
Centre	15
Washington - -	35
Uniontown	40
Meedville	50
Beaver	45
Bedford	4[illegible]
Junietta bank of Pa,	40
Marietta and Susquehanna turnpike company	40
Green Castle	40
Carlisle agricultural and manufacturing co.	50
Silver Lake	55

OHIO.

Steubenville & Mountpleasant, notes	1 1 2
Western Reserve	2
Bank of Chillicothe, Marietta, Lancaster, St. Clarisville,	3
Columbus, -	4
Canton - -	7
West Union - - -	30
Dayton Mamufa. Co.	30
Muskingum Bank	20
Zanesville Canal	35
Hamilton -	50
Xenia - - -	20
Portsmouth - -	35
Cleaveland - -	40
New Lisbon	40
MiamiExporting Co.	40
Bank of Cincinnati -	70
John H. Piatt - -	70
Urbana - -	70
Lebanon - -	60
F. & M. bank of Chillicothe - -	60

NORTH CAROLINA.

Five dollars and upwards generally	4

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charlestown	2

GEORGIA.

Generally	3

MARYLAND.

Baltimore	¾a1 *Adv*
	dis
City bank of Baltimore	3
Annappolis & branches	1 1-2
George's County	do
Westminster, Hagerstown - -	1 1-2
Williams Port -	1 1-2
Frederick county, Havre de Grace - -	1.
Cumberland	50
Port Deposit	45

Eastern	40
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Washington City	½a1 dis.
Georgetown	do
Alexandria do except.	
Mechanics bank of do.	2
Franklin bank of do.	75
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware Farmers bank and branches	par
Wilmington and Brandywine	par
Commercial bank	par
Branch at Milford	5
NEW-JERSEY.	
State bank at Camden	par
at Elizabethtown	do
at N. Brunswick	do
at Patterson	do
at Morristown	do
at Trenton	1 dis.
Sussex bank	do
Bank of New-Brunswick	par
Mount Holly	d
Trenton insurance Co.	d
Jersey bank	do
New-Ark	do
Cumberland	do
VIRGINIA.	
Richmond and branches	1
Bank of the Valley and branches	1 1-2
North W. bank of Va. at Wheeling	1
Morgantown & Charlestown	4
South Branch at Romney	4
NEW-YORK.	
City notes	½a1 ½dv
Albany, Troy, Lansing.	par
Mohawk bank	do.
Newburgh, Middle District Orange County.	
Catskill	1 1-2
Bank of Columbia at Hudson	do
Utica and branches	do
Geneva	do
Auburn	do
Ontario	2 dis
Cherry Valley	2
Plattsburg bank	3
Chenango	5
Aqueduct association	2
Jefferson County bank	45
Utica Insurance Co.	5
Warren. & Washington	65
CONNECTICUT.	
Connecticut notes $3 and upwards payable in N. York city	par
Other Connecticut notes	1 1-2
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Boston banks	par
Salem banks	1 1-2 dis
Springfield	do
Worcester	do
Other Massachusetts notes	1 1-2
Rhode Island.	
Providence banks	2
Washington and Phœnix banks at Westerly	2
New England Commercial bank	2
Other R. Island notes	2
New Hampshire	
Bank notes	1 1-2 dis
Vermont.	
Generally	2 dis.
TENNESSE.	
State bank and branches Nashville bank	20
KENTUCKY.	
Satate bank and branches	30
*Maysville,	4

INDIANA.

State bank at Vincenes	15
Branches - -	40
Farmers and Mechanics bank at Madison	3
Lawrenceburg Branch	4

Louisana.

*New Orleans	10 dis.

A CHYMICAL

L E C T U R E

Will be delivered, by Drs. Wood and Flanner, on the 21st Inst. at the Court House in St. Clairsville, in aid of the funds of the St. Clairsville Bible Society——Such parts of the science will be selected as will be most interesting & instructive—Experiments with electricity and the gas sec, to form the principle part.

Admittance 25 cents

CHYMICAL SOCIETY.

ALL the members of this association are requested to call and examine the minutes of the Society for their names and subscriptions, as there are some names not yet entered as having paid their quota. This is particularly requested, to enable the Society to settle their accounts.

T. FLANNER Secy.

ESTRAYS.

BEING called upon to view and appraise a stray MARE and COLT, taken up by Thomas Gattons (of Mountpleasant Township, Jefferson County, Ohio.) find the mare to be a dark brown, with a few white hairs in her forehead, thirteen and a half hands high, five years old next spring, and Valued at fifteen dollars: The Colt a dark bay, five or six months old, with a white spot on her forehead and Valued at six dollars.

JESSE CARPENTER. }
BARTON HOOPER, } Apprs.

State of Ohio, Jefferson County, ss.

SEAL. I do certify the above to be a true copy of the return made to me by the appraisers, Given under my hand & seal.

J. WATSON, J. P.

October 12, 1820. [c v

John Dudley,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the inhabitants OF *MOUNTPLEASANT,*

And its vicinity, that he has commenced the

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING BUSINESS.

Having had considerable experience in the above line, he flatters himself that he will give general satisfaction, to those who favor him with their Custom.

A LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post Office at Mt Pleasant, if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office.

Susanna Ramsey, Joseph Larkin, David Williamson, Elizabeth McCaughee, Wm. Hatfield 2, Wm. Maxwell Jesse Gause, Robert Brownfield, Jacob Cox 2 Samuel Carter, James Parr, Samuel Batton, John McLoughlin Robert Patterson, Archabald Patterson 2 Thomas Taylor Wm. Harrison, William P Brady, John Wear, Frances Jeffers, Israel French, James Kennedy, Jacob Myers, Joshua Meek, Thomas Pickin, Jeremiah Eyre, John Nixon, Geo. Mitchel, Thomas Smith, John Lynn, Robert Miller Margaret McIntire, James Mitchel, Samuel Hill, Francis Cooper, James McCormick 2, John Comly, John P. Crozer, John Gibbons, Robert Gilmore, Thomas Melton, William Story, John Waggoner, John Sharron Alexander Osborne 2, Elenor Langford, John Flowers, Samuel Woodmansy, Jacob P. Coren, Simon Brown.

JAMES JUDKINS, P.M.

Mt. Pleasant, 10th mo. 1. 1820

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EDITOR

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